

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. V.]

SALISBURY, N. C.....TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1825.

[NO. 241.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By Philo White.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will
hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year,
payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option
of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at: fifty cents
per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five
cents for each subsequent one.

All letters add-ed to the Editor, must be
post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

National Concerns.

MR. MONROE.

The following resolutions of the Legislature of South Carolina, which were unanimously carried, attest the feelings of that enlightened and patriotic State towards our venerable Chief Magistrate, and the policy of his administration; and whilst they bear before the world the just estimation in which our President is held, the State itself is honoured by the act of its Legislature. These resolutions confirm our opinions of the "Children of the Sun," as they were once so aptly denominated by our Pinkney. We admire alike, the justness of the sentiments of the resolutions, and the warm and heartlike language in which they are conveyed.

Nat. Jour.
Extract from the Journal of the Senate, of 18th Dec. 24.

Mr. Benson submitted the following resolutions:

Whereas, the term of office of James Monroe, President of the United States, will expire on the fourth day of March next; and whereas, the patriot's just and best reward for faithful services is the gratitude of his countrymen—

Be it therefore Resolved, That this Body, deeply impressed with the long, various, meritorious, and faithful services of James Monroe, President of the United States, feel it a duty to tender him the homage of its admiration, affection, and esteem.

Resolved, That this body do highly approve of the truly republican, wise, virtuous, and successful administration of James Monroe, President of the United States; and that on his retirement from office, he will carry with him the warmest wishes of this body for his future prosperity and happiness. —

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate these Resolutions to the President of the United States.

The Senate having taken the foregoing Resolutions into consideration, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the House do agree thereto.

Ordered to the House of Representatives, for concurrence.

LA FAYETTE.

In the House of Representatives of the U. S. during the discussion of the bill making provision for Gen La Fayette,

Mr. Mercer rose and said, he had in his hand the paper which proved the amount of the sacrifices of Gen. La Fayette to be above one million of livres. With this sum he might have lived in splendour, in the country over so large a physical force of which he held authoritative sway, when he commanded the National Guards. This paper was entitled to all respect. The agent of General La Fayette, with peculiar modesty, had deducted 250,000 livres as the amount of expenditure in the voyages which the General made to France during the revolution, although those voyages were connected with the great cause of the country, in which he had expended the residue. He referred to the circumstance of the location of land near New Orleans, and made a calculation of the loss which the General had sustained in this transaction. He hoped all opposition would be withdrawn. He thought a mistake had been made in estimating the amount of half pay, which General La Fayette would have received, at 80,000 dollars; there was a great accumulation of interest which had not been taken into the account. Could he have his desire, the appropriation should neither be paid out of the Treasury, nor stock to be redeemed in 1834, but should be perpetual—a perpetual monument of national gratitude. He would give, not only the sum appropriated in money, but a sum equal to the amount of the future appreciation of the land to be granted. He challenged the *Advertiser* to General La Fayette.

It was not to be found in modern, nor in ancient times; in all the crusades of our age, nor even if we go to those of other ages—to the land of the Redeemer, to the days of the Turk and the Saracen. He concluded with an apology to the House for the few remarks which he had deemed it necessary to make in corroboration of what had fallen from the gentleman from Louisiana, Mr. Livingston.

Mr. Storrs rose, and commenced with some pertinent and powerful remarks on one.

the duties of the committee. This is a subject which cannot be kept within the walls of Congress, nor confined to the individuals who are spectators of our proceedings. The eye of Europe is upon us, to see what course we shall pursue—to observe how we shall act, after inviting General La Fayette to our country—after offering to him a ship of the line, the outfit of which would have cost us double the amount of this appropriation. The eye of Europe is upon us, to see whether, after all this show of gratitude, we have generosity enough to make an adequate return to our distinguished visitor, for all his services and sacrifices in our behalf, or whether we will return him to Europe to be subjected to the sneers and scoffs of unfriendly royalty, and to subject ourselves to an equal measure of scorn. Is it for America, for whom he has shed his blood, and sacrificed his estates, and wealth, and the vigour of his early life, and who has invited him to her shores, to send him back in the face of Europe—a monument surely not worthy of the character of the American people? Is it a question whether he, who has been called the Apostle of Liberty in both worlds, and has been engaged, like the great Apostle of old, in blessing mankind.

His character does not need this; but, as was eloquently and appropriately expressed by the Speaker, we are the posterity of those with whom he fought, and this is the first act which posterity is called on to perform. It is to show whether our government is hypocrisy or not. It is to see if we will manifest our regard for the principles of liberty, or whether we shall send back its champion, after bleeding and struggling for us, to be a reproach upon us in the eyes of the world, and of posterity. He would say nothing on the subject of the services of Gen. La Fayette. History had recorded them, and the page had been purged by all who heard him.

CONTINGENT FUND.

The following is a statement of the application and expenditures of the Contingent Fund of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the year ending Nov. 1st, 1824:

Paid for Postage	£90,099 157
do for the Office	327 221
Binding books	2,201 721
Fuel	1,290 871
Newspapers for 1st session	
18th Congress	3,071 26
do. previous sessions	68 63
Keeping the Post Office	1,301 00
New furniture	2,811 53
Repairs of old do	297 78
Services of horses and messengers	7,743 25
Miscellaneous items	5,633 67
	£60,720 93

Education and Internal Improvement.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, has submitted to the House of Representatives of the United States, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the public lands of the United States be appropriated and pledged as a permanent and perpetual fund for Education and Internal Improvement.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the sales of public lands, after defraying the incidental expenses, be annually invested, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the stock of the Bank of the United States, or in the stock of the Government, or other stock, as Congress may direct, together with the interest annually accruing thereon.

Resolved, That the year following the return of the next census, and immediately after the appointment of Representatives, and every tenth year thereafter, the proceeds of the interest arising on the said capital stock, shall be distributed among the several states according to the ratio of the representation: one half of which sum shall constitute a fund for education, and the other half shall constitute a fund for internal improvement, to be applied to these objects, under the authority of the respective states.

Man is but a verb, conjugate him as you will, that has to be, to do, and to suffer; and if he cannot agree with himself, let him find out his nominative case, and agree with that. This is the rule of good humour. "Philosophy," says Sterne, "has a fine saying for every thing," but humour has a feeling for every body: there is something in it like a blanket in a cold night, or an ice cream in a hot day, that is comfortable and refreshing. It is alike necessary to health of the body and the health of the mind; and in another point of view it is twice blessed; it communicates its benefits to all around you, and in this particular resembles a cheerful fire, that it will warm two as well as

United States Congress. IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 27.—Mr. Lloyd, of Mass., presented the memorial of several merchants in the City of Boston, praying for the prompt and energetic suppression of piracy on the coast of Cuba.

Mr. Lloyd remarked that this memorial was in unison with the voice of the whole country, which calls for vengeance on these blood hounds; that scarcely a day passed that was not marked by some new recital of murder and plunder, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to make a special report as soon as they could obtain the necessary information.

Dec. 28.—The Senate was engaged this day chiefly in private business.

Dec. 29.—The principal business before the Senate, was the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which was taken up in Committee, at its second reading.

Dec. 30.—The Senate were engaged most of the day, in discussing the merits of the bill for the relief of the Columbia College.

Jan. 3.—The Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Jacob Greer, of North Carolina, reported unfavourably to the prayer of the petitioner.

The joint committee of both Houses, appointed to wait on General La Fayette, with a copy of the act concerning him, reported that the committee waited on the General at 12 o'clock on Saturday last, and presented him with a copy of the act, and with a copy of the resolutions of both Houses; and that the General returned an answer.

The address of the committee was read, and with the answer of the General, was ordered to be noted on the Journal.

[The address of the committee, and the answer of Gen. La Fayette, accepting the donation of Congress, shall appear in the Carolinian next week.]

The annual report was received from the Treasury Department; and, on motion of Mr. Elliott, 3,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Senate was engaged the balance of the day on the bill to facilitate the trade between the citizens of Missouri and the Mexican settlements bordering the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 27.—On motion of Mr. Long, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on the importation of salt.

Dec. 28.—The committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill "to reduce into one the several acts establishing and regulating the Post Office Department;" which was twice read and committed.

Dec. 29.—Among other bills announced to the House to day, as having received the President's signature, was that providing for Gen. La Fayette, which has now become a law.

Dec. 30.—Mr. Strong offered an amendment to the Constitution on the subject of the election of President and Vice-President, which he moved to be printed, together with the amendments on the same subject, offered by the gentlemen from South Carolina and Louisiana.

After a few words the motion to print was agreed to.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the necessity and expediency of providing some legal penalties against every loan or disbursement of the public money not authorized by the law of Congress.

Jan. 3.—The Speaker presented to the House a communication from the Department of State, containing a list of patents issued in 1824; which was ordered to be laid on the table.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a discrimination between the pay of the first sergeants in the several companies of the army of the United States, and the other non-commissioned officers, as well as into the propriety of giving them certain privileges calculated to increase the responsibility and importance of that grade.

Mr. Livingston offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider and report on the expediency of establishing an academy for instruction in those sciences necessary for the service of the military marine, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

On the subject of the reference of this resolution, some conversation took place.

The Speaker then pronounced the resolution out of order.

The conversation was here dropped.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at N-York of the ship Pacific, intelligence from England to the 19th Nov. has been received.

The Commercial Advertiser furnishes us with the following interesting particulars in relation to the struggle of the Greeks for freedom:

GREEKS.

The news from Greece is of the most cheering character. The succession of victories which immediately preceded the abandonment of the naval operations of the Turks for the season, were more brilliant and decisive than we have supposed, as appears from the Constantinople accounts themselves. The Ottoman ministry has circulated accounts of several advantages said to have been obtained by the Captain Pacha, but they were suddenly succeeded by the most disastrous news. A letter from Constantinople of Oct. 11, says:

"Equally unfortunate with all his predecessors, the Turkish Admiral, in a fit of rage and despair, has had the temerity to attempt a second attack on Samos. In consequence, he set sail from Mitylene with the Egyptian fleet, which had joined him, but he had scarcely put to sea, when the intrepid Canaris appeared, and spread out his fleet, with great ability in his manoeuvres. The Mussulmans, on the contrary, in attempting to form, fell into dreadful confusion, which was increased when the Greeks advanced towards them with an intrepidity which was admired by the European seamen, who were present in action. It was of short duration—the barbarians shamefully took flight to seek refuge anew in the port of Mitylene. But the brave defenders of the Cross arrived there as soon as they, and in a few minutes five or six Turkish or Egyptian frigates came to prey to the flames. The heroic Canaris, after invoking the name of our Savior, threw himself into a boat to direct in person the terrible operations of the fire ships.

NEW YORK DEC. 29.

PATRIOTS IN PERU.

In England all eyes are turned towards Peru. Packets are constantly departing for South America—every rumor is seized and misinterpreted on the subject—knowing full well that the last blow against tyranny will be struck in Peru. Hence the most contradictory reports are received, and the enemies of the patriots are industriously employed in propagating rumors of their discomfiture. In this country there is but one side to the question, although there are some favorable to the divine right of kings," who would not grieve if Boli ar was compelled to fall back upon the territory he has already liberated.

In a late Boston Centinel it is stated on the faith of a letter from Panama, under date of the 30th October, that a battle had been fought on the 17th near Truxillo, in which Bolivar had been defeated, and Canterac had entered the Colombian territory. This would be disastrous intelligence, indeed, if it was true—but it is all romance. We have no doubt that Bolivar has been completely triumphant; and every day will decrease the power and influence of Spain in South America.

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A DREADFUL SITUATION.

Much sensibility is expressed as to the distressing and miserable situation in which the Governor of Kentucky is placed by the conduct of his son. He is committed to prison, and under violent presumptions, accused of *murder* in the first degree. On looking at the Constitution of Kentucky, we find that the Governor of that state is entrusted with the sole power "to grant reprieves and pardons, except in cases of *Impeachment*." How deplorable will be the situation of the Father, if the Governor shall be called upon to sign the death warrant of his son. Without the public, powerful and pressing consideration which moved Brutus, Gov. Desha is likely to be placed in nearly the same trying and heart-rending situation. He cannot now resign, because to resign would be to prejudice his son's guilt, by presuming his conviction, which is the only thing which can compel him to act upon the case. His situation is indeed heart-rending and most pitiable.

Phil. Demo. Press.

At the riding school of Valenciennes, (France,) there are at this moment the two smallest horses that exist in France, and perhaps in Europe. They are only 20 inches high, and are well matched.

There are said to be at this time between 700 and 800 Acts of Parliament in this country applicable to the Criminal Law. The *Code Napoleon* awards the punishment of death to six cases only; that of England to 200.—*English paper.*

GREAT VISITING PARTY.

A subscription is about to be opened in England, to form a company of 30 ladies and gentlemen, to proceed in a packet to visit the Coasts of the Mediterranean, the Isles of Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, and the Black Sea. The vessel is to be equipped with elegance, and provided with every thing which can contribute to the pleasure of the passengers. The expedition will occupy three years, and the expense will be 800/- sterling each passenger.

STARVATION!

A late number of Cobbett's Register, speaking of Great Britain, says, "Thousands upon thousands die from want every year in this kingdom. There is not a people upon earth who suffer so much from hunger as the people of this country. In no other country do the people die so quietly from the assaults of hunger."

National Affairs.

NATIONAL ROAD.

Report of the Postmaster General on the subject of the most practicable Post Route from New Orleans to Washington City.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 15th December, 1824.

Sir: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the United States, adopted at their last session, requiring the Postmaster General to report to the "Senate, at the present session, the most practicable post route from New Orleans to Washington City," I have the honor to state, that the route on which the mail has been transported, for several years past, from this City to New Orleans, is by the way of Fredericksburg and Abingdon, in Virginia; Knoxville and McMinnville, in Tennessee; Huntsville, Russellville, and Pikeville, in Alabama; Columbus, Jackson, Port Gibson, Washington, Natchez, and Woodville, in Mississippi; thence by St. Francisville and Baton Rouge, to New Orleans. This route is estimated to be 1,380 miles, and requires a travel of 24 days.

The military road, as it is called, from Columbus, in Mississippi, to Madisonville, in Louisiana, is on nearly a direct line from the former to New Orleans, and much nearer than the road by the way of Washington and Natchez. But this road is represented to be so much out of repair, as to render the regular transportation of the mail upon it impracticable. The bridges and causeways have fallen in decay, and in many parts, the entire space opened for the road, has become filled with young growths of timber.

Some years since, a contract was made by this department, to transmit the mail to New Orleans from this City, by Salisbury, in North Carolina; Spartanburg, in South Carolina; Athens and Fort Hawkins, in Georgia; and Fort Stoddart, in Alabama, the distance being computed in 1,260 miles. But there was so many obstructions on this route, arising from streams of water, and other causes, that it was found impracticable to perform the contract, and it was abandoned.

There is a mail route from Knoxville, in Tennessee, by the way of Kingston, in the same state; Bennettsville, Cahawba, and St. Stephens in Alabama, to New Orleans, which makes the distance from Washington to that place, 1,222 miles. But the obstructions on this route are known to be nearly as great as on the route by way of Athens and Fort Hawkins.

The post route to New Orleans, which passes through the capitals of the South. This distance might be 1,312 miles, if no greater deviations, from a direct line were made, than would be necessary to obtain good ground for a road, and to pass through Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia and Milledgeville; and thence by Coweta and St. Stephens to New Orleans. A part of the Alabama and Mississippi mail, and the mail from the south to New Orleans, is transported on this route. But, in the winter and spring seasons of the year, the numerous streams of water over which there is neither bridges nor ferries, present insurmountable obstacles to the regular and rapid transmission of the mail on the route.

On a direct line from Washington to New Orleans, the distance is 960 miles. This line passes near Warrenton, Charlottesville, Lexington, Big Lick, Grayson Court House, in Virginia; Asheville, in North Carolina; thence through the Indian country to Cahawba and St. Stephens, in Alabama; to Pearlton, near Lake Borgne; thence to New Orleans.

The north western part of North Carolina, through which this line passes, is so mountainous as to render a deviation to the south or north, in constructing a road, indispensable. A deviation to the north, so as to avoid the mountains, will pass by or near Fotheringay, Wythe Court House, Christiansburg, and Abingdon, in Virginia; Knoxville, in Tennessee, thence through the Tennessee Valley by Cahawba, to New Orleans, on nearly a straight direction. This route is estimated at 1,056 miles, including ten per cent. for the variation from a straight line from Washington to Knoxville; thence to New Orleans; and it is believed to be the nearest direction practicable for a post road from Washington to New Orleans. The variation so as to pass by Knoxville, would not increase the distance more than six miles. A deviation to the south so as to avoid the principal mountains, would pass near Salem, in North Carolina, and Athens in Georgia. This route would not vary, at any point, more than 60 miles from a direct line, and would not increase the distance, by a line passing through the above places, more than 7 miles.

The route by the way of Warrenton, Abingdon, and Knoxville, affords great facilities for the construction of a mail road. Through Virginia and Tennessee, the materials are abundant, for the formation of a turnpike; and through the state of Alabama and Mississippi, it is believed, from information which has been obtained, that in no part of the Union can an artificial road of the same length, be constructed at less expense. On this part of the route, the general face of the country is level, and the soil well adapted to

the formation of a solid road. Some information has been communicated to this Department on this subject, but it does not come strictly within the scope of the resolution. If a substantial road were made, in this direction, to New Orleans, the mail could be transported to that place, from this city, in eleven days. If the road were to pass through the capitals of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, it could be conveyed in less than twelve days.

The route on which the mail is now transported to New Orleans, although more circuitous than some others, in the present condition of roads, is the safest and best. There are many obstructions on it, but they are less numerous than on any other. Greater celerity and safety are given to the mail on this route, than could be given to it on any other, to New Orleans and it passes through, and supplies, many important towns and villages, and thickly settled parts of the country.

In the winter and spring seasons of the year, the mail on this route, as on all others in the same parts of the country, is sometimes entirely obstructed by high waters and, when this is not the case, it is frequently much injured by the mail horses swimming creeks and through swamps of considerable extent. The friction from the movement of the mail horses, is certain to destroy all newspapers that become wet, and not unfrequently, letters are much obliterated. When the mail is a considerable time immersed in water, as has often been the case, on this route, it is impossible to secure it perfectly from injury.

The Department now pays at the rate of fifty two dollars and seventy six cents a mile for the transportation of the mail three trips in each week, to New Orleans. On a good turnpike road, it could be conveyed in a stage as often, and in less than half the time, at the same expense. And what is a most important consideration, the utmost security would be given to the mail by such a transportation, and a very considerable increase to the receipts of the department.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN MCLEAN.

Hon. John Gaillard.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

As the propriety of the conduct of Commodore PORTER, in relation to the recent affair at Faxardo, will probably become the subject of official investigation, we publish his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, without remarks:

UNITED STATES' SHIP JOHN ADAMS, 2.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that, on my arrival at St. Thomas, I was informed that Lieutenant Commandant Plat, of the United States' schooner Beagle, who had visited Faxardo, a town on the east coast of Porto Rico, about two miles from the sea, for the purpose of making inquiries respecting a quantity of dry goods supposed to have been deposited there by pirates, was, after being recognized as an American officer, by the proper authorities there, imprisoned, and shamefully treated.

Indignant at the outrages which have so repeatedly been heaped on us by the authorities of Porto Rico, I proceeded to this place, where I left the ship, and taking with me the schooner Grampus and Beagle, the boats of the John Adams, with Captain Dallas, and part of his officers, seamen, and marines, proceeded to the port of Faxardo, where, finding preparations were making to fire on us from the battery on shore, I sent a party of seamen and marines to spike the guns, which was done in a few minutes, as the Spaniards fled on the landing of the party. I then landed with two hundred men, and marched to the town, spiking on the way the guns of a small battery, placed for the defence of a pass on the road, and reached the town in about thirty minutes after landing: I found them prepared for defence, as they had received information from St. Thomas of my intention of visiting the place. I halted about pistol-shot from their forces, drawn up on the outskirts of the town, and sent in a flag, requiring the Alcalde, or Governor, with the Captain of the port, principal offenders, to come to me to make atonement for the outrage; giving them one hour to deliberate. They appeared accordingly, and after begging pardon (in the presence of the officers) of the officer who had been insulted, and expressing great penitence, I permitted them to return to the town, on their promising to respect all American officers who may visit them hereafter. We then returned to the vessels, and left the harbour, after being at anchor three hours.

As we were getting under way, a number of persons appeared on the beach, bearing a white flag, and having with them some bullocks, and a number of horses, apparently laden, no doubt a present from the authorities of the place, which they informed me they should send me.

There is no doubt that our persons and our flag will be more respected hereafter, than it has been, by the authorities of Porto Rico.

Every officer and man, on this occasion, conducted themselves in a manner to meet my entire approbation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. PORTER.

Hon. SAMUEL L. SOOMAN, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 3.

THE LA FAYETTE DINNER.

According to previous arrangements, the dinner given by the Members of both Houses of Congress to General LA FAYETTE, took place on Saturday, the first of January. At 4 o'clock, the whole range of front rooms, at Williamson's extensive establishment, (now occupied by private families) was thrown open for the reception of the company; and, at 6 o'clock, the company, in number exceeding two hundred, sat down to a sumptuous and elegant dinner, prepared in Mr. Williamson's best style.

Mr. Gaillard, the President pro tem. of the Senate, and Mr. Clay the Speaker of the House of Representatives, presided at the feast.

On the right of the President of the

Senate, sat our venerable chief magistrate, the President of the United States, who graced, by his presence as a guest, the most memorable feast that has ever taken place in this country. On the left of the chair sat THE NATION'S GUEST, supported by several of his brethren of the Revolution, among whom were recognized Gen. Sam'l. Smith, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Rufus King, and Messrs. Chandler & D'Wolf, of the Senate, and General Udrey of the House. The Speaker was supported, on his right, by the Secretary of State and the Post Master General, and, on his left, by the Secretary of War and Judge Thompson, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

After the cloth was removed, a number of patriotic Toasts were drank, accompanied by appropriate Music from the excellent band attached to the Marine Corps. The sentiments were received by the company with great enthusiasm.

When the health of Mr. Monroe was proposed, the company rose with one accord, and seemed to pay him the homage, not merely of the lips, but of devoted hearts. The President was deeply affected by these marks of regard, and returned thanks in feeling and appropriate terms.

The presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, on this grateful occasion, seemed to spread satisfaction through the whole assembly.

The following is Gen. La Fayette's voluntary.

"Perpetual Union among the United States; it has saved us in our times of danger: it will save the world."

We are, Sir,



Salisbury, January 18, 1825.

NATIONAL ROAD.

The citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, will bear in mind, that an adjourned meeting on the subject of the National Road, is to be held at the Court-House in this town, on Saturday next, the 22d inst.; and at this meeting, the committee appointed for the purpose, is to report the draft of a memorial to the President of the U. S. in favor of locating the Road on the route by Salisbury.

STATESVILLE, JAN. 11, 1825.

Mr. White: A meeting of the citizens of Statesville, and its vicinity, was held this day, at the house of Robert Worke, Esq. in the town of Statesville, and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting highly approves of the policy of having a great national Road from Washington to New Orleans.

Resolved, That the location of this road is a matter of high importance to the sections of country through which it shall pass, and an object of laudable emulation among the citizens of different parts to endeavour to have it pass through such sections.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a route which shall pass through the towns of Salem, in Stokes county, and Statesville in Iredell county, will combine as many advantages, and as few or fewer disadvantages, than any other route;

Resolved, That Col. Thomas A. Allison, Robert Worke, Esq. Alfred M. Gaither, Esq. James H. Hall, and James Campbell, be a committee for the purpose of drafting an address, and forwarding the same to the President of the United States, for the purpose of turning the attention of the executive to this route, and claiming from government that attention to their claims that they may be found justly entitled to;

Resolved, That the said committee transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to some person of influence in the town of Salem, for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation, and to the office of the Western Carolinian for insertion in that paper, and to the honorable Lewis Williams, and the honorable Henry W. Connor, of the house of Representatives.

We are, Sir,

Very respectfully,

THOS. A. ALLISON,
A. M. GAITHER,
JAS. H. HALL,
JAS. CAMPBELL.

CURIOS NOTIONS of the TURKS.

A letter from Constantinople, in Turkey, in speaking of the defeat of the Turkish fleet by the Greeks, contains the following paragraph, to which we have appended an extract from the Grand Seignor's firman, (or proclamation):

"It seems that the Sultan ascribes the disasters of his fleet to the relaxed devotion of the Mussulmans. He has just published a firman, ordering the women to dress less indecently, and cast less wanton looks upon the men."

The following is an extract from the firman of the Grand Seignor respecting the toilet of the Turkish women:

"Since the women must never, when they go out, deviate from the rules of decency and honor, it is especially necessary to take care that none of their actions be contrary to the holy law."

"Henceforward, therefore, the women shall not wear embroidered ferdiges, nor condemnable colours, nor veils artfully contrived to show their faces; whoever be the husband or relations of all those who may be seen in such a dress, they shall be made answerable, and punished for the conduct of their women."

These paragraphs, to many, may seem to be something akin to the family of *Humbugs*: but we can assure them that faithful history affords more striking illustrations of the ridiculous superstitions of the Turks, than this firman of the Grand Seignor.

If his Turkish majesty is so ungallant as to intend, by proclamation, the small privilege to the women of his empire of peeping from behind their veils, what would he think of the modesty of the ladies of our country, who constantly expose the whole circumference of their pretty faces, (and sometimes more than their faces) to the noon-day gaze of all the world round about them?

The Supreme Court of this state met in Raleigh on the 27th ult., and from the papers composing it, the following young gentlemen have obtained licence to practice law:

SUPERIOR COURTS.

DAVID L. SWAIN, Buncombe; JOSEPH A. HILL, New-Hanover; — BOYKIN, Guilford; CHARLES G. SPAIGHT, Newbern; GEO. W. HAYWOOD, Raleigh.

COUNTY COURTS.

EDWARD G. PASTEUR, Newbern; SPENCER S. SMITH, Newbern; FRANCIS T. LEAKE, Richmond; KENNETH B. MURCHISON, Moore; THOMAS F. DAVIS, Wilmington; JOHN A. HOGAN, Randolph;

WILLIAM D. HOPKINS, Warren; NATH. W. ALEXANDER, Cabarrus; JESSE TURNER, Orange; Jos. H. POOL, Pasquotank.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

E. F. Tatnall, Esq. a member of congress from Georgia, has written to the Mayor of the city of Savannah, on the subject of General La Fayette's visit to the south; in which he says, that as the General wishes to be present at the inauguration of the new President, he will not leave Washington city before the 5th or 6th of March.

1 SECRET TO BE TOLD!

Messrs. Sperry & Hogan give notice in a New Haven (Connecticut) paper, that they intend publishing an account of a successful mode of treating the bite of a Rattle Snake, and Chunk-Head or Moccasin Snake: the symptoms will be given; and the remedies, with their doses, and the manner of administering them, will be explained: the articles used, consist wholly of native plants; and these gentlemen say the secret of this cure has been kept within the family of the Sperries for more than a hundred and fifty years!

We suppose all persons who like to hear (as well as tell) secrets; and all who expect to be bitten by snakes, will wish to get this work: and we would advise such to buy it, were we sure the book would not be a worse *bit* than that of any snake against whose venom it proposes a remedy.

A scrap of news for all lovers of long names. We give new married folks the liberty to cut it out, and put it into their pocket-books, till they are better acquainted with them.

"In August last, the second daughter of the Emperor of Brazil was baptised by the name of....*Donna Francisca Carolina Joana Charlotta Leopoldina of the Angels-Romana Xavier de Paulina Micaela Gabriella-Rafaela-Gonzaga*.

We are authorized to announce Maj. Samuel P. Carson, of Burke county, as a candidate to represent, in the House of Representatives of the 19th Congress of the U. S. the 12th congressional district of North-Carolina: this district is composed of Burke, Buncombe, Rutherford and Haywood counties.

CONSTRUCTION CONSTRUED.

The recent Presidential election has, as it seems to us, occasioned some improvements in political logic, and given rise to some new readings of the Constitution. As one instance of which, it might be remarked, that during the prospect of a tie between Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay of the Constitution on this subject, which was so far new and ingenious, that these two gentlemen were to be considered as one, and thus to constitute the last of the three, out of which a President was to be chosen by the House of Representatives.

The ingenuity of the construction consisted in substituting numbers for persons, by which means four or ten persons might be presented to the House of Representatives for their selection, instead of three, to which number the Constitution has heretofore been supposed to restrict their choice.

The words of the Constitution are, "the person having the greatest number of votes shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President."

Here appears to be no ambiguity, and no one ever heretofore, we believe, doubted that the meaning of those words was, that from the persons having the highest number of votes, not exceeding three, the House should choose, in the event of there being no choice by the Electors.

But the Intelligencer is of opinion, on a closer examination of the Constitution, that it does not mean from the persons having the greatest number of votes, but from the "numbers not exceeding three," the House shall choose—and that therefore, in the expected tie, the numbers would stand thus:

Gen. Jackson being the highest, would be No. 1. Mr. Adams next highest, would be No. 2. And Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay, being equal, would be No. 3.

And thus four persons and three numbers would be placed before the House of Representatives for their choice—and in accordance with this idea, if the House selected No. 1. Gen. Jackson would be President; if they should choose No. 2, Mr. Adams would be President; if they should choose No. 3, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay, like man and wife, in partnership, and the Executive Office in partnership, and thus in their joint election furnish a practical evidence of the ingenuity of this construction, and of the happy method in which the Constitution provided for this unlooked for contingency, and for gratifying the friends of both individuals. If, however, the office is ever held in partnership, it might be a question whether it would not be better that it should be held by man and wife, under suitable restrictions, rather than by two aspiring

politicians, that there might be no clashing of views, either in the distribution of offices, or in the appropriation of honors or emoluments. *Augusta Chronicle.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

The late session of the Legislature was the longest ever held in this state—it's duration was 52 days: and, as the Register quaintly observes, if they have done no good, they have prevented much evil. The following abstract of their last doings, we take from the Register:

In the Senate, the bill to improve the road leading from Wilkesborough to Trap Hill, and from thence to the Virginia line—the bill more effectually to suppress the practice of treating at elections, and the bill to amend an act passed in 1819, making the protest of a Notary Public, evidence in certain cases, and to extend the provisions thereof to the drawee or acceptor of a bill of exchange or other negotiable security, were indefinitely postponed. The bill relative to treating at elections was determined by Yea and Nays. Twenty six voted for its indefinite postponement, and the same number against it. The decision devolved on the Speaker, who voted in the affirmative.

In the House of Commons, the following bills have been indefinitely postponed, viz: the bill to repeal an act passed in 1820, directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named, in certain cases—the bill to repeal the 6th section of an act passed in 1816, for the more uniform and convenient administration of justice, and to locate the judges of the Superior Court—the bills to secure to Sarah Allen of Caswell, Elizabeth Fry, Margaret Jackson of Burke, and Sarah Hendricks of Ashe, such property as they may hereafter acquire—the bill to regulate the County Courts of Columbus—the bill for more effectually preventing the escape of runaway slaves, by assuming the privileges of free people of color—the bill to extend the power of Courts of Equity, so far as relates to the estates of infants—the bill to prevent protracted litigation by enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace—the bill to fix the salary to be paid in future by the Board of Internal Improvements to the Civil Engineer—also the resolution authorizing the purchase of a Drudging or Mud machine, to be employed in deepening the Cape Fear below Wilmington, and the resolution instructing the Governor to cause an information to be filed against the several incorporated Banks of this State.

A bill was presented to reduce the salary of the Supreme Court Judges, but on its first reading was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Stanly presented a bill for the first and second reading, granting further time to file appeals in the Supreme Court.

The House have had under their consideration, the Georgia Resolutions, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, and have referred the further consideration thereof to the next Legislature.

A bill has finally passed, to amend an act passed in 1823, for the relief of purchasers of the Cherokee Lands, sold under the authority of the state. This bill grants indulgence until the next Assembly, provided the purchasers pay within that period an eighth of the purchase money, with interest.

The bill to repeal the act of 1823, for the promotion of Agriculture, we are gratified to state, has been postponed indefinitely, 60 to 56.

RALEIGH, JAN. 7.

Internal Improvements.—It will be seen by the list of acts passed at the present session, that the Legislature has reduced the board for Internal Improvements from six to three members, making the Governor for the time being a member and President of the Board. The gentlemen elected to compose the Board for the present year, are Gen. James Iredell, Gen. Edward B. Dudley, and Major Daniel M. Forney.

The newly elected Board (with the exception of Gen. Dudley) met on Tuesday evening, and acted upon all the business before it, and adjourned to meet at Fayetteville on the last Monday in next month.

Register.

SMALL POX in Fayetteville.

We are glad (says the Raleigh Register of the 7th inst.) to have it in our power to allay the apprehensions which have been entertained by many persons in different parts of the state, from some cases of Smallpox, or the Varioloid disease (which is a disease of the small species,) having occurred at Fayetteville. We learn from a correspondent in that place whom we have full confidence, that it is not more than three months since the disease first made its appearance there; that during that time but five persons in town have taken it, who were removed to a Hospital at some distance where four others have since taken the disease; that none of the persons have been seriously ill except one negro boy, who died. At Capt. Lord's plantation, on the opposite side of the river, several negroes have the disease, having caught it of a servant of the Captain's, who had been employed in the house in town where it first originated.

ted, and who, on being taken sick, was sent home. No new case has occurred in Fayetteville within the last six weeks, and but one in the hospital, nor has a single individual infected with the disease, been suffered to come into the town, within that time. The disease has been entirely confined to the colored people, and there is good reason to believe that a complete check has been put to it by the measures which have been adopted for the purpose.

EDUCATION.

The resolution passed by the late legislature, on the subject of Free Schools, appoints the Hon. John L. Taylor, Rev. Dr. Caldwell, Peter Browne, Esq. and the Hon. Duncan Cameron to prepare a plan or system of public education for the instruction of the children of poor or indigent parents, and that they report to the next General Assembly. *Reg.*

Among other important propositions now before the Legislature of Virginia, is one to move the ancient and distinguished *William & Mary College*, to some more healthy point.

This celebrated institution, says the *Alexandria Gazette*, has been truly the *Alma Mater* of some of the greatest men that Virginia, or indeed the world, has ever produced; and for this, if there were no other reasons, every effort ought to be made to regain its former standing, and to perpetuate its fame. The College is said to be well founded, ably conducted and richly endowed; nothing but suitable location can, therefore, be wanting to ensure its prosperity. *Nat. Journal.*

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

St. Martha papers of the 1st of November, received at Boston, mention the arrival of Bolivar at Huaneago on the 31st of August, with the first division of the patriot army, and that Canterac with the remnant of his army, from which there were daily desertions of great numbers, was retreating towards Cuzeo. General Lafluente, colonel Perez and other officers, left Truxillo, September 1, for Lima. Tunno was appointed to the civil command of the capital.

On the 4th ultimo, the President of Mexico published, by order, a decree of the Sovereign Congress, which authorized him to receive proposals for cutting open a communication between the two oceans by the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and for rendering navigable the rivers of Alvarado, Panuco, Bravo del Norte, Sanago, and Colorado, of the West. The proposal must be submitted within eight months from the 4th ult. The enterprise of the greatest importance.

COM. DANIELS.

We have heard of an unostentatious act of liberality in this individual, as worthy of record as it is worthy of imitation.—On the demise of the late General Winder, his widow, owing to a mortgage held by the Commodore for \$25,000 on the General's property, was left in considerable embarrassment. On learning this, Commodore Daniels, as generous as he is brave, instantly cancelled the bond, and put Mrs. Winder in full possession of the whole estate previously held by him under mortgage. *Wash. Gazette.*

Minister to Mexico.—We learn that the Hon. Joel R. Poinsett, will be appointed by president Monroe, (before he goes out of office) Minister to Mexico, in the room of the Hon. Ninian Edwards. *Car. Gaz.*

Capt. Smith, of the brig *Globe*, from Cronstadt, informs that the Emperor of Russia has issued an order for the departure of all foreign missionaries from the Russian Empire, and that many of them with families had arrived at Cronstadt and were embarking for England. *Boston Patriot.*

A letter from Cadiz, dated 10th of October, states that Mr. Iznardi, who had been appointed Spanish minister to this country, died suddenly when he was about to set out from Madrid for Cadiz in order to embark on his mission.

Charleston City Gazette.

A Dunkirk Journal, anxious to prove that France possesses animals of rare merit, gives us the following example:—“Mr. Jolly, a cloth merchant of Abbeville, is in possession of a beautiful drake, which he has, by perseverance for two years with a bird organ, taught to sing several different airs. He intends trying the same experiment on a turkey!!!” Should this friend of the feathered race succeed, we shall, in a few years, find geese, and turkeys, singing in cages, instead of smoking on our tables. *New-York paper.*

Important Decision—His honor, Judge Bay, has decided the question which on Tuesday last was argued before him, whether *Aliens are liable to the performance of military duty*. The opinion of the Hon. Judge predicated upon the principle of the *Lex Loci* is, that Aliens are liable to perform militia duty. *Chas. City Gazette.*

Desertion.—Maj. Gen. Brown, in a letter to the Secretary at War, proposes to prevent desertion from the army, by retaining a part of the soldier's pay in the hands of the Government until the expiration of his term of service, to be forfeited in case of desertion. He recommends \$1.50cts. per month to be thus reserved, so that at the end of the first year the soldier will have 18 dollars in the hands of the government, at the end of the second year 36 dollars, the third year 54 dollars, the fourth year 72 dollars, and at the close of the term 90 dollars. This measure would doubtless operate powerfully to prevent desertions; and the sums forfeited by those who desert would, as Gen. Brown observes, go far towards procuring new recruits to supply their places: and the money thus accumulated and to be received by the soldier on leaving the army, would assist to establish him in business.

THE SUGAR CROP.

Atakapas, Lou. Nov. 13.—We understand that several sugar planters in the parish of St. Mary, have within the last ten days, commenced manufacturing their crops, and that the cane yields well. The sugar is said to be of a superior quality. Should the season continue favorable, it is estimated that more than 1000 hogsheads will be made in the parish—which last year did not produce more than 350 hogsheads.

Among the presents of jewels recently made by the Austrian Arch Duke Francis Charles, to the Princess who is betrothed to him, is a diamond cross of the Order of Theresa, valued at twelve hundred thousand francs, about \$220,000.

Gen. Jackson's Nativity.—A question has arisen among some newspaper writers at the south, as to the birth place of Gen. Andrew Jackson. The question is put to rest by the following extract of a letter from the General himself, dated 18th August, 1824:

“As to the question asked, I with pleasure answer, I was born in South-Carolina, at the plantation whereon James Crawford lived about one mile from the Carolina road, where it crosses the Waxhaw creek—was born on the 15th of March, in the year 1767, and left the state in the year 1784.”

Masonic Monument to Washington.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of North-Carolina, on the 23d ultimo, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved., That the Grand Lodge of North Carolina most highly coincide in opinion with the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire, as to the propriety of erecting a Monument at the grave of Washington.

Resolved., That the sum of five hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose from the funds of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, whenever a sufficient sum shall be appropriated by the Grand Lodges of other states, or voluntary contributions of the Masonic fraternity, and specific arrangements shall have been made for the erection of the same.

Resolved further., That the M. W. Grand Master, Senior G. Warden and Grand Secretary be a committee of correspondence on this subject, and be the proper persons to controul the above appropriation.

The Presidency.—The Electors of the following states have voted thus:

Louisiana. For President—Jackson 3, and Adams 2. For Vice President—Calhoun 5.

Indiana. For President—Jackson 5.

For Vice President—Calhoun 5.

Missouri. For President—Clay 3.

For Vice President—Jackson 3.

Illinois. For President—Jackson 2, and Adams 1. For Vice President—Calhoun 3.

At a large meeting, held at Trenton, N. J. on the 20th ultimo, the following, among other resolutions, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved., That the Electors of New Jersey, who were selected by the people for the express purpose of declaring their choice of President, having given their votes for Gen. Andrew Jackson for President, this meeting will consider any Representative of New Jersey, who omits to vote for him, as unfaithful to the high trust reposed in him.

Henry Chambers has been elected a Senator in Congress from the State of Alabama, for the term of six years from the 4th of March next. The vote was for Henry Chambers, 41—for Wm. Kelly, the present Senator, 36.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, &c.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

It is finally settled that the expense of transporting on a canal amounts to one cent a ton per mile, or one dollar a ton for one hundred miles; while the usual cost by land conveyance, is one dollar thirty-three and a third cents per hundred pounds, or thirty one dollars a ton, for the same distance. There is neither exaggeration or fallacy in this calculation. The certainty, clearity, and cheapness of

this mode of transportation, compared with land carriage, are established by universal experience and the reiterated testimony of daily observation.

A loaded boat can now be towed by one or two horses at the rate of thirty miles per day. Hence the planter or merchant can calculate with sufficient precision on his sales or purchases, the period of their arrival, the amount of their proceeds, and the extent of their value. A vessel on a canal is independent of winds, tides, and currents, and is not exposed to the delays attending conveyances by land; and with regard to safety, there can be no competition. The injuries to which commodities are exposed when transported by land, and the dangers to which they are liable when conveyed by natural waters, are rarely experienced on canals. In the latter way, comparatively speaking, no waste is incurred, no risk is encountered, and no insurance required. Hence it follows that canals operate upon the general interests of society, in the same way that machines for saving labor do in manufactures; they enable the planter, the mechanic and the merchant to convey their commodities to market, and to receive a return, at least thirty times cheaper than by roads.

This difference is stated as nine to one. The calculations proceed on the supposition that the boat and wagon were freighted with equal burdens, whereas, the smallest boat will carry the freight of six to a dozen wagons. There are few transportation boats, either on the northern or eastern canals, that would not conveniently carry one hundred and fifty bales of cotton. A man and boy therefore, with one or two horses, would, in all cases, transport 150 bales the distance of 100 miles in three days, which by the established rate of freight and duty on the Erie canals, would amount to twenty dollars. What an immense saving this mode of conveyance would annually produce to the people of Georgia!

Had the Erie canal been completed previous to the late war with England, it is calculated that it would have saved to the nation more than sufficient to defray the expense of connecting the Hudson with Lake Erie, and the Delaware and the Chesapeake Bays, and the Delaware and the Raritan. What, then, might have been saved by a canal connecting the navigable waters of the Tennessee and Savannah rivers? Pieces of ordnance were purchased for 400 dollars, at the foundries, or at the military stores, and cost the government, in some instances, 2000 dollars when delivered on the frontiers. A barrel of pork or beef often cost the government 126 dollars, and other articles of consumption were purchased at the charge of transportation, wherever the operations of war were carried on, went far to swell the war debt to 70,000,000, and upwards.

Samuel Stanwood, who was a short time since convicted of a conspiracy to defraud certain Insurance Companies at Boston, by the fraudulent destruction of the s.s. Pacific and cargo, has been sentenced to 15 days solitary confinement, and five years hard labor in the state prison.

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 6.

Cotton has advanced—sacks of good flour 13 a 14. 300 Bls. Flour received at the inspection to-day, not yet sold. Little other produce at market, and no other change in prices since our last.

Observer.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 4.

Cottons—The holidays, and the inclemency of the weather, during the past week, tended to lessen the business which would otherwise have been done. Sales of Lounds, at a small reduction, previous rates. We now quote from 11 to 15 cents, although in one or two instances, 15cts. has been paid; and the recent advices from England are calculated to sustain if not to advance these rates.

Courier.

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FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, Jan. 6.

Cotton, 12 1/2 a 15; flour, fine, 5; superfine, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; wheat, new 80 a 85 ct.; whiskey, 32 1/2; peach brandy, 40 a 45; apple do, 40 to 45; corn, 45 to 50; bacon, 9 a 10; salt, Turks Island, 75 80 per bush.; molasses, 28 a 30; sugar, muscovado, 90 a 92; tallow, 6 a 7; beeswax, 31 a 32; rice 3 1/2 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 1/2 to 5 pr. cwt.; tobacco leaf, 3 1/4; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

Observer.

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CHARLESTON PRICES, Jan. 4.

Cotton, S. Island, 23 to 28, stained do. 14 to 15; Maine and Santeet, 22 to 24; short staple, 11 a 15; Whiskey 28 cents.; Bacon, 6 a 7 cts.; Hams, 10; Lard, 9 a 10; Bagging Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 20 a 23; Col. Prime Green, 18 a 19. Inf. to good, 14 a 17.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. dis.; Georgia Bank Bills, 2 a 2 1/2 per cent. dis.

Charl. Courier.

In this town, on the 11th inst. by the Rev.

Dr. Freeman, Mr. William Lilly, of Anson county, to Miss Camilla C. Tones, of this place.

In the Forks of the Yadkin, on Thursday, 11th day January, by the Rev. Joseph D. Kilpatrick, Mr. John A. Chaffin to Miss Emily Gaither, all of this county.

On the 9th ult. in Anson County, N. C. by Edward Winfield, Esq. Capt. Joshua Allen, to Miss Caroline Deborah Waddill, both of that county.

In Person county, N. C. lately, Mr. James Jay, aged 82, to Mrs. Elizabeth McKissick, aged 71.

Second Edition.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 7.

By the ship Sarah & Caroline, Captain Candler, arrived here yesterday, in 38 days from Liverpool, we have the papers of that place to the 26th of November, inclusive; and the London papers and Shipping Lists to the 24th of the same month.

Trade of Liverpool.—The sales of cotton, last week, (says the Liverpool Mercury of the 26th Nov.) amounted to 26,556 bales, which, we believe, is nearly the largest quantity ever disposed of in one week. The regular and extensive demand for this article, shows that there is an increased consumption of our manufactures; and this improvement, we suppose, is principally to be attributed to the shipments of manufactured goods which are making to the new states of South America.

The cause of the Greeks appears to prosper, while the dominion of the Turks, even over their appropriate territory, becomes more and more jeopardized.

Aigiers has declared war against Spain, and the Spanish commerce, particularly that of Cadiz, is much harassed in consequence.

Mr. S. Canning, formerly Minister to the United States, was to leave London on the 26th November, on a mission to St

The Bust.

The following piece was communicated to us by an esteemed friend, with a request that it might be published: in compliance with his wish, we give it a place.

FOR THE CAROLINIAN.

Hail, happy land, above all others blest'd;
The only land which freedom has possess'd:
The land where tyrants dare not show their
head—

The very sight of which would strike them dead.
In proof of which, we point you to the day
When tyrant ev'ne thought our land to sway;
But found, in freedom's land, an air so pure,
His fetid lungs that air could not endure.

And by the vigilance of Printers, at their post,
He's lost a day—I hope is ever lost.

Hail, happy art! whose daily news
Brings latent powers into use;

Makes savage man a social creature,

And purifies his corrupt nature.

They tell us what we wish to know—

That William Crawford moves but slow,
To mount the Presidential chair,

For which his chance is not so fair.

But hark! what rapid peals of thunder

Cleaving the knotty oaks asunder—

Old Hickory, with his iron rod,

Blending submission with his nod:

High mounted on the car of fame,

He strikes such terror with his name,

The savage melts before his face,

And lofty British pride disgrace.

This is the man to take the field—

From foreign harm our country shield,

And guard our country from aggression,

From British and Indian depredation.

Give honor to whom honor is due—

Thus far I think Jackson may do.

Oh! that who rules our free and happy land,

By thy deep counsels and unerring hand,

May we be govern'd by those men who feel

A free submission to thy sovereign will.

Grant us the man who can his spirit guide,

Both in the field and by his fireside:

Adams, the man of brother's blood.

A crime that doth the human mind drag—

In him each virtue meets, and forms the man,

To rule, in virtue's path, our happy land.

September 27th, 1824.

Diversities.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: I see that Mr. Constituent, alias A. C. has, at length, undertaken to correct me in the remarks that I made, some time past, concerning his letter to Mr. Williams. The poor fellow appears to be in a bad humour. I will frankly acknowledge every error of which he has convicted me. But after a careful perusal of his second philippic, I must confess myself unable to see wherein he has corrected me in a single instance: True, in the preface to his late communication, he says that his design is to correct me. Now the principal remarks that I made concerning his First General Epistle written ostensibly to Mr. Williams, but really to his constituents, were his charging Mr. W. of sophistry, of endeavouring to excite animosity between the North and the South, and his saying that Mr. W. ought to have told his constituents all the just claims and qualifications of all the candidates for the Presidency. All these charges I did then, and now do, pronounce false. As Mr. A. C. has declared that his object in his last was to correct me, how does it come one of these particulars? If a communication be noticed at all, certainly its most important and prominent particulars deserve some regard. But as Mr. A. C. has not endeavoured to meet my arguments and observations, they still remain untouched.

He appears to have discovered that he can laugh more easily than he can reason, and has tried to make others laugh with him. But he must not forget, that abortive attempts at wit cannot supply the deficiency of sense. I am sorry that the gentleman appears so much out of humour. Perhaps he is mad because Mr. Williams has been so polite as to go off to Congress without giving him the honor of noticing his letter. Tell the good gentleman however, that if he is mad he had better not bite the "old pony," lest he be kicked.

Mr. A. C. says something about hurting my shins in the dark. Per-

haps this is what he meant when he said he was going to correct me. Let him try it.

He deals entirely in wit, (if it may be called wit,) and tries to cut me deeply. A man who has had as long time to whet his weapon, as A. C. has had, ought to have been able to cut more deeply than he did.

Thus far I have endeavored to an-

swer Mr. A. C. according to his folly,

17.)

lest he should be wise in his own conceit; hereafter I will not answer him according to his folly, lest I be like him. If he will come out fairly, and by argument attempt to prove me incorrect then I will reply, but if he continues his silly attempts at wit, I will let him pass in silence; for such pieces and their answers are not handsome in a news-paper, nor useful to the public.

Mr. A. C. has attempted to injure the character of Mr. W. whom I consider an able and a faithful Representative. I have endeavoured to meet those charges, and to prove them false. If Mr. A. C. has any thing more to say, let him fairly meet my arguments, I am ready to meet any thing he has to say, provided he speaks as a man of sense. G. S.

CANARIS,

The Greek naval captain, has been called by some foreign journals an Admiral. He has never accepted that rank, from a notion generally very foreign to those to whom promotion is offered—viz: that he is not fit for it. Having burned two Turkish Commanders-in-Chief, and defeated a third, he is, as he was before, a Captain. Among a people who have, like more advanced and better established states, their full share of intrigue and rapacity, he has offered a constant example of disinterestedness; in other words, he has proposed to himself as an end, to save his country, and not to rob it. In going in his fire-boat against the Captain Pacha's ship in the canal of Scio, he was, as he informed the English commander who saw him at Psara, becalmed in sight of two Turkish corvettes. His sailors were afraid that they should be observed and massacred, and became mutinous. "What would you have?" he cried: "if you are afraid, throw Psara, into the sea, and swim to Let not the calm frighten you," he continued, "it will detain the enemy's vessels as well as our own; at ten o'clock we shall have a wind." At half past 9 the breeze sprung up, and at midnight the Captain Pacha was on fire. When he was seen at Psara by the Captain to whom we have alluded, his wife was employed, with other Greek women, in making cartridges; but though poor, he has steadily re-superior commands.

GREAT DINNER.

The following is the bill of fare of the dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London, on his late installation into office: Dinner, 180 tureens real turtle, containing three quarts each, 140 chickens and pullets, 43 hams ornamented, 38 tongues do. 53 raised French pies, 40 pigeon pies, 40 orange and other tourtes, 2 barons of beef, 12 pieces of surloin, 3 rounds of beef, 38 dishes built pastry, 42 do. tarts creamed, 80 do. jelly, 4 do. lobster salad, 4 do. prawns, 60 do. smashed and other potatoes, 90 do. sallads, 4 almond pastry, 2 sugar baskets, 87 mince pies. Removes: 52 turkeys roasted, 3 pea fowls, 50 dishes wild fowls, 64 do. pheasants and partridges, 14 hams ornamented, sun-dried, &c. &c. &c. Desserts: 180 pounds wt. of pine apples, 200 dishes best hothouse grapes, 200 ice creams, 84 plates apples of different kinds, 100 dishes pears, 76 ornamented savoy cakes, 186 plates walnuts and filberts, 83 plates dried fruits and preserves, 83 roul cakes, &c. 4 do. paradise plums. Wines: Champaign, Hock, Claret, Madeira, Port and Sherry.

ARE YOU IN CHRIST?

Let me ask, Are you in Christ? Does this question startle you? People who have been baptised; who bear the name of Christians; who pray to and adore Jesus Christ; who call themselves his children, his people; who partake of his sacraments; people who, for 30 or 40 years, call themselves, say perhaps flatter themselves, with the assurance of being true believers, and dare hope for heaven in the presumption of their faith. To ask such people whether they are in Christ, will surely offend them. But are you new creatures? If this is the case, you have indeed reason to rejoice; and belong to our Lord; you partake of his influence and of his life; you are members of his body. But if you are not new creatures, it is in vain for you to flatter yourselves; you are not in Jesus Christ; for if any man be in Christ he is a new creature. (2 Cor. v.

SUPERVILLE.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office at Salisbury, North-Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1824.

James Adkins
Peter Airey
Geo. W. Anderson
Young W. Allen 2
John Albright
Silvester Adams
Susan Benson
Nicholas Baringer
Peter Baringer
Valentine Beedleman
Jacob Brown
James Banks, jr.
Henry Berger
Christopher Beeber
A. W. Brandon
Randle Bowlen
James Caruthers
John Clements
Jos. Cowan
Mary Cowan
William Casor
John Caughenour
John Custer
Nathan Chaffin
Able Canfield
Zachariah Coggins
Jacob Clokey
Andrew Cope
Dr. J. L. Crane
Dr. Davidson
William Donaldson
John Davis
Abm. Davis
Obediah Davis
Sam'l. Davidson
Carydon Dyre
John Dismukes 2
Anderson Ellis
John Emry
James Ellis
Reuben Ellis
Alexander Frasier
Henry Fight
Richard Gillaspie
E. N. Gaither
George P. Glazier
Jesse Gillehan
Moses Graham
George Goodman
Zadock Griffith
Chas. Glover
Larkin Griffin
Christopher Goodman
Williamson Harris 3
Jesse Holmes
John Huland
Joshuah Haden
Elijah Hotchkiss
Samuel Harbin
Dr. Handford
Ambrose Hotchkiss
John Howard.
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John Johnson
Elizabeth Johnston
Joseph Kincaid
George Krider
Harris Kimble
Daniel Loftin
Thomas J. Linch
John Locke
John Moyer 2
George Miller 2
Henry Miller
John Masters
Daniel McLean
John D. Moss
Mary M. McRea
Betsy Martin
Powel McRea
Rev. James Morrison
Daniel Magines
Lewis Mahon
John F. McCrindle
Haynes Morgan
Asaiah Peck
James Powel
Michael Peeler
William Plaster
John Pressley
Fr. R. Ruffin
John Reed
Joel Robinson
H. H. Robinson
Jeremiah Robinson.
Rev. Chas. A. Stork
John Simpson
Sammy Smith
Sarah Smith
Elizabeth Smith
George Smith
William Sullivan
Irrant Swinney
Daniel Sullivan
Samuel Smith
Peter Stoner
Martin Speaks
Fyo Smith
Catharine Smith
Eve Stoner
Robt. Sanders
Archibald Stokes
Benjamin Temson
H. H. Tarrer
Clement Townsend.
J. E. Wells
Horatio Woodson
Lauran Williams
Burrell Wood
John Winsenkin
Richard Wall
William Wilford
John or Caleb Webb
Isaac Wieman.
Abigail Vail.

SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, North-Carolina, on the 1st of January, 1825.

Clarissa Alexander
Peggy Alexander.
Thomas Black
Adaline Bradshaw
Lauren Bates
John Barnhart.
Mary Cowan.
George B. Friend
Robert Fleming.
Jacob C. Goodman
James Garner
Samuel Gauger.
Franklin Harris
Samuel Huie
Jane M. Hope
Levy Hope.
John Jarrot.
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D. STORKE, A. P. M.

By Authority.

An Act to authorise the Legislature of the state of Ohio to sell and convey certain tracts of land, granted to said State for the use of the people thereof.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Legislature of the State of Ohio shall be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to cause to be sold and conveyed, in such manner, and on such terms and conditions, as said legislature shall, by law, direct, the following tracts of land, heretofore granted to said State, for the use of the people thereof, to wit: So much of the Six Miles Reservation, including the Salt Springs, commonly called the Scioto Salt Springs, as remains unsold, the Salt Springs near the Muskingum River, and the military tract with the sections of land which include the same; the proceeds thereof to be applied to such literary purposes as said Legislature may, hereafter, direct, and to no other use, intent, or purpose whatever.

H. CLAY,
Speaker House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,
President Senate pro tempore.
Washington, Dec. 28th, 1824.
Approved: JAMES MONROE.

An Act concerning General La Fayette.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in consideration of the services and sacrifices of General La Fayette, in the war of the Revolution, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to him the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be granted to said General La Fayette, and his heirs, one township of land, to be laid out and located under the authority of the President, in any of the unappropriated lands of the United States.

Washington, Dec. 28th, 1824. Approved:

Approved Family Medicines,

WHICH are celebrated for the cure of most

Diseases to which the human body is liable,

prepared only by the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYTOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

And for sale, wholesale and retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos.

137 and 139 north-east corner of Second and Race-Street, Philadelphia; and retail by his Agents and every principal Druggist and Vendor of Medicine throughout the U. States.

Where may be had, gratis, Pamphlets either in English,

German, French or Spanish, describing the qualities of each medicine, with certificates of

cures performed, &c. &c. Dr. Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—for the cure of

coughs, colds, approaching consumption, whooping cough, asthma, pains in the breast, wind in the stomach, dyspepsia, bowel complaints, dysentry, &c. Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

Dr. Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative.—Recommended for the cure of nervous complaints generally, inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, nervous debility, intemperance, mercurial diseases, impotency, diseases peculiar to females, &c. Price one dollar and fifty cents per bottle.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic drops.—A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, pains in the head and face, frosty feet, &c. Price two dollars per bottle. Dr. Robertson's Stomachic Bitters. Celebrated for strengthening a weak stomach, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventative against the fever and ague, &c. Price one dollar per bottle. Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm destroying Lozenges. A medicine universally esteemed for expelling every species of worms from the human body. Price fifty cents per package; large packages one dollar. Dr. Dyott's patent Itch Ointment. For pleasantness, safety, expedition and certainty of cure, is unequalled by any other medicine in use, for the removal of this disagreeable tormenting complaint. It has no unpleasant smell, and may be used on the young infant with safety. Price fifty cents per box. Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth Ache Drops. Price fifty cents, small vials twenty-five cents. Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills, which, if administered in time to remove the bile from the stomach, will prevent all bilious complaints, malignant fevers, ague and fever, bilious colic, pleurisy, worms, dysentery, head ache, heart burn, loss of appetite, colds and coughs, dyspepsia or indigestion, habitual costiveness, &c. Price twenty-five cents per box; large boxes 50 cents. Dr. Vicker's Ointment for the cure of the Tetter, Ring Worm, &c. Price 37½ cents per box. Dr. Vicker's Emulsion for the Rheumatism, &c. Price 37½ cents per bottle. Dr. Godbold's Vegetable Balm of Life. Price one dollar per bottle. Balm of Iberia. Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for removing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion. Price two dollars per bottle. The Restorative Dentifrice. For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums. Price fifty cents per box. The Circassian Eye Water. Celebrated for curing most disorders of the eyes. Price fifty cents, small vials twenty-five cents. Mayhew's approved Plaster Cloth. A sovereign remedy for all ulcers and sores, sore breasts, sore legs, swelling, sprains, cuts, bruises, pains in the back and breast, corns on the feet, &c. Price twenty-five cents. Dr. Rush and Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia, and by the most eminent of the faculty in the United States.

Take notice, that in order to prevent imposition, all and each of the above genuine medicines are neatly sealed up with full directions for using them, and signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYTOTT, M. D.

Since the introduction of these valuable medicines into the United States of America, they have acquired the highest degree of celebrity for their unparalleled success in alleviating and curing diseases, which, in a variety of instances had baffled some of our most experienced physicians. The extensive and increasing demand for them throughout the continent, for these twenty years past, testifies their interesting efficacy and importance to the public. For families or individuals whose residence or circumstances place them beyond the advantage of procuring a physician, they are peculiarly adapted; and whose convenience they are accompanied with every instruction appertaining to the symptoms of the diseases, and proper directions for using them.

A considerable discount will be allowed to Druggists, Country Merchants and those who purchase by the quantity. Orders promptly attended to, and the medicines carefully packed and forwarded to any part agreeably to direction.

Constant supply of the above medicines for sale by John Murphy, Salisbury, and Murphy & Brown, Concord, N. C.

Salisbury, Sept. 17, 1824.

Fresh Goods.

THE subscribers are receiving, and opening, at their STORE in Concord, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a large and general assortment of

All kinds of Goods:

and have made arrangements to receive from said places, monthly, any further supply that may be necessary—selected with care, and laid in at prices that will enable them to sell very low. Their customers, and the public at large, are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves.